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140 Freed In Soviet Pardons

Political Inmates Gaining Release Could Total 280

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has released 140 political prisoners, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, announced Tuesday.

He indicated that another 140 cases were under consideration.

Those freed had been sent to prisons and camps for a wide range of actions, from circulating under-

ground articles about Soviet human-rights abuses to using Western contacts in attempts to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The pardon, granted by special decree of the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, was for prisoners who had been convicted under Article 70 of the Soviet Constitution. Mr. Gerasimov said, "The act makes 'agitation and propaganda' against the Soviet regime an incomparable crime."

Those released had asked for pardon or agreed not to continue the offense for which they had been convicted, Mr. Gerasimov said.

He added that the prisoners signed documents before their release in which "they probably said that they would not continue with any anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Gerasimov's announcement came days after returning prisoners began to arrive in the Soviet capital, signaling that their cases had been resolved. Last Saturday the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who was released from a seven-year exile in December, reported that he and his wife, Yelena G. Brusova, had compiled a list of 43 political prisoners who had been freed.

In reaction to Mr. Gerasimov's announcement, Mrs. Sommer said: "I am very happy and I am waiting."

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SEOUL WELCOME — Kim Man Choi, the leader of a family of 11 North Koreans who have fled to South Korea, pressing his face against a bus window on Tues-

day to exchange greetings with a young boy being held up by his mother. The family arrived in South Korea from Taiwan after first fleeing to Japan in a small boat.

In Europe, a Feeling of Drift in U.S. Policy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A cluster of disputes between the United States and its European allies is spreading a mood of malaise within the Atlantic alliance and raising questions about the Reagan administration's command over the foreign policy agenda.

The trans-Atlantic bickering covers a palette of seemingly unconnected matters, ranging from terrorism to protectionist impulses on both sides of the Atlantic to suggestions that the United States might effectively scrap the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and move to deploy an embryonic shield against Soviet warheads.

Yet according to officials and diplomats in various European capitals, a common denominator in these controversies is a feeling that the Reagan administration is adrift

and incapable of defining priorities for itself or for the NATO alliance that it is supposed to lead.

"It raises the general concern," commented a senior American en-

NEWS ANALYSIS

voy with long experience in Western Europe, "that the administration, to the degree that it was ever in control, has now lost that control. That creates a general unease about a situation that doesn't seem to have a center."

As they try to determine the possible consequences of the overlapping controversies, European officials come up with a range of scenarios that are variously dramatic and benign. At the extremes end, some see a full-scale trade war that would prompt an isolationist America to reduce its troop presence in Western Europe.

Others say that the Reagan ad-

ministration, weakened and dis-

tracted by the Iran-contra affair,

may not have the determination

and internal coherence needed to

reach a historic agreement with the Soviet Union on arms reduction.

In the last few days, this senti-

ment has been strengthened by the

administration's quite public dis-

cussion over the possibilities of try-

ing to commit the United States to

deploying some form of anti-mis-

ile defenses, a decision that most

West European governments see as

synonymous with scrapping the 1972 ABM treaty with the Soviet Union.

Lawrence Freedman, an author-

of nuclear strategy at King's Col-

lege London, said: "It's just one

of these issues where the West Eu-

ropeans find it very difficult to un-

derstand: why the administration

floats a position it couldn't get

through Congress, gets a lot of bad

publicity and possibly ruins arms

control."

In Paris, a senior French official

described Secretary of Defense Ca-

spur W. Weinberger's arguments in

favor of deploying space defenses as

a "smoke screen" for pushing

through a broad interpretation of

the 1972 treaty that would even-

tually make deployment possible.

"The hope is that the relief will be

so great there is no deployment,"

the official said.

The administration debate has

prompted sharp but private expres-

sions of concern from Britain and

West Germany. Both Prime Minis-

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cellor Helmut Kohl have what they

believe are firm commitments from

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Top U.S. Officials Meet on SDI Amid Reports of Disagreement

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials were meeting on Tuesday to discuss the direction of the Strategic Defense Initiative and how to go about consulting with Congress and the allies on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The meeting is of intense interest to arms-control experts in Washington. The White House has been trying to play down reports of strong differences within the administration and had declined to confirm that there would be such a meeting.

Nonetheless, different factions within the administration have been making their views known.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed the importance of consulting with the allies, arguing that not doing so would trigger a backlash that would hurt the SDI, or "star wars," program. Some State Department officials say they hope that talks with the allies and Congress will be a means to block the adoption of a broad view of the treaty with the Soviet Union without directly challenging staunch supporters of the program.

But hard-liners in the Pentagon and elsewhere in the administration have asserted that the consultations should be used to make a strong case for adopting the broad view of the treaty. In addition, they say the administration should not give Congress and the allies a veto over administration policy on the treaty.

The White House meeting on Tuesday comes after a similar meeting last week in which Mr. Reagan expressed a strong interest in adopting the broad view of the 1972 treaty. The accord sets limits on defenses that can be deployed against nuclear weapons and a broad view of the treaty would justify the development of at least parts of the SDI system.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said the administration must eventually adopt such a view to legally carry out some tests on its missile defense program, and Mr. Shultz recently suggested that the United States might have to adopt "a different pattern of SDI testing" that would require the broad interpretation.

The administration has said publicly that there have been important

breakthroughs in the SDI program that require it to reconsider its view on the treaty.

But Monday some congressional critics disputed this view, citing new information about Pentagon plans to speed the development of a key part of the program.

The Defense Department program that would be hastened involves the development of satellites armed with interceptor missiles.

Called the Space-Based Kinetic Kill Vehicle, the satellites would be the first layer in a two-tiered defense under a plan being considered for early SDI deployment.

Last year, the Pentagon said the satellites would be used for three purposes: to hit Soviet missiles, to

strike the nuclear warheads once they were dispersed into space and to defend themselves against Soviet attacks in space.

But now the Pentagon's SDI Office has told some officials that the satellites would probably not carry

that hope that talks with the allies and Congress will be a means to block the adoption of a broad view of the treaty with the Soviet Union without directly challenging staunch supporters of the program.

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Mark Scott/The Associated Press

HURRICANE IN VANUATU — A family surveying what remained of their home after a hurricane hit the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu during the weekend. The death toll was estimated at 45, including 41 persons aboard three ferries that capsized. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and total damage was estimated at \$140 million.

For Soviet Activists, Goals Overlap With Gorbachev's

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov stood in his hallway and weighed the question: Is there evidence yet of a real shift in the Soviet handling of human rights, or have there been only gestures designed to deceive the West?

"It's not right to say that it's only propaganda or window-dressing, the physicists and human rights advocates replied, speaking carefully, as if he worried about how his words might sound to friends who look at Mikhail S. Gorbachev and see Machiavelli.

"Objectively, something real is happening," he continued. "How it's going to go is a complicated question. But I myself have decided that the situation has changed."

A government decree on Feb. 2 freeing dozens of imprisoned dissidents followed the earlier release of Mr. Sakharov from exile and high-level promises of other changes in the Soviet laws and practices affecting human rights.

The latest move stepped up debate among some of the Soviet system's severest critics, the dissidents

themselves, about how much faith to put in Mr. Gorbachev, and what role they should play in his campaign for change.

The sentiment is far from unanimous, the debate scarcely begun. Interviews with dissidents recently released from labor camps and prisons invariably stress the misery of those left behind, and always include the cautionary phrase, "We shall see, we shall see."

But based on recent interviews, there is a growing sense among dissidents, hard to imagine a few months ago, that with each small step the Soviet leader is earning a degree of open-mindedness, a cautious measure of respect and even an offer of help in fighting those who resist his program.

Newly freed dissidents who ask Mr. Sakharov's thinking are told that perhaps it is time for dissenters to speak up where their agenda overlaps with that of Mr. Gorbachev — without making their pleas for the dissidents still in prison and the would-be-emigres denied visas.

"It is not a matter of helping Gorbachev, but of helping ourselves," Mr. Sakharov said Sunday.

Sergei Grigoryants, a literary critic who was freed on Thursday from a 10-year sentence for working on an underground human rights journal, agreed, saying: "Gorbachev is doing everything he can to activate people, but he has lots of opposition, both open and secret. His opposition is our problem."

Other disaffected citizens, while applauding signs of change, are wary of applauding the Soviet leader himself, much less enlisting in his wide-ranging campaign for economic and social change.

"It is hard for us to imagine anyone rising so high in this system without himself being corrupt and cynical," said one Soviet Jew who has been waiting nine years for an exit visa.

Since Mr. Sakharov's own release in December from internal exile, 140 other imprisoned dissidents are reported to have been set free.

It is the largest release since hundreds of thousands were freed after the death of Stalin in 1953.

The roster of those freed is a virtual catalog of Soviet dissent. In

addition to human rights crusaders and underground journalists, it includes a Hebrew teacher and members of unofficial Christian sects, who would be organizers of an independent labor union, a handful of Ukrainian nationalists, an unorthodox Marxist or two and several members of a group that wanted to create a nuclear-free zone in the Baltic republics.

Western human rights groups said there were about 800 known cases of prisoners confined for their political or religious beliefs, and hundreds or thousands more.

On the testimony of those just released, the dissidents left behind endure miserable conditions: cold, inadequate diets, physical abuse and periods of isolation.

The laws most commonly used to put dissenters in labor camps — primarily the statutes governing "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "slandering the Soviet state" — remain on the books, although there has been speculation that they will be tempered or even repealed.

On emigration, change has been slower. The promised reunion of divided spouses, an area touted by Soviet officials as a focal point of humanitarian change, has produced sporadic reunions, but some couples remain separated.

Soviet officials said that in January 500 Jews were told they could leave the country, compared with fewer than 1,000 in all of 1986.

But the actual emigration figures recorded by Western officials have not reflected such a large increase so far, and Jews still denied exit visas are deeply skeptical that the restrictive policies of recent years will be significantly relaxed.

In recent months the authorities have seemed more inclined to tolerate small, unofficial demonstrations and dissident news conferences. Mr. Sakharov has been invited to appear at an official forum next week.

Some dissidents contend the changes are aimed at luring Westerners to take part in a major human rights conference in Moscow.

Others suggest that the emanations of good will will evaporate once Soviet negotiators have persuaded Americans to sign an arms control treaty.

WORLD BRIEFS

Classroom Boycotts Continue in Spain

MADRID (AP) — Classroom boycotts continued across Spain Tuesday as protesting students prepared for nationwide demonstrations Wednesday, and the Education Ministry appeared ready to agree to a compromise on the issue of university entrance examinations, which ministry sources said.

A ministry spokesman said the education minister, José María Maravall Herrero, agreed Tuesday to put into effect a reform of university entrance examinations to meet student demands that they be made "more objective."

Mr. Maravall met Tuesday for the third time with representatives of the Spanish Federation of Student Associations, the most moderate of the three groups involved in the protests over restrictive university admissions policies and increased funding for scholarships and education. The Students Union has called for demonstrations across Spain Wednesday and a large march in Madrid to the Ministry of Education.

Polish Ministry Summons U.S. Envoy

WARSAW (Reuters) — The U.S. chargé d'affaires, John R. Davis Jr., was summoned to the Polish Foreign Ministry on Tuesday following a Voice of America radio commentary on U.S.-Polish relations, an embassy spokesman said.

"There was a diplomatic exchange," the spokesman said, adding that he did not know whether a protest was issued or simply a request for clarification. The VOA editorial, broadcast Sunday, centered on the visit to Poland by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, and the issue of U.S. economic sanctions.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that VOA had said that final agreement had not been reached during Mr. Whitehead's trip on lifting the sanctions that were imposed after Communist authorities suppressed the Solidarity union movement under martial law in late 1981. "The question of U.S. sanctions never was and never will be the subject of any negotiations or agreement between the American and Polish sides," Mr. Urban said.

Khomeini, at Mosque, Urges 'Victory'

NICOSIA (AP) — The Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, speaking publicly Tuesday for the first time in almost 12 weeks, said his people demanded "war until victory" against Iraq.

The address by the 26-year-old leader at a mosque near his home in north Tehran was made on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohamed Reza Pahlavi. The broadcast was monitored in Britain. Portions were also reported by the Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia.

Although some Western news media have reported that Ayatollah Khomeini was in declining health, he spoke in a strong and steady voice during the 17-minute speech.

He said Iranian troops were battling for a "divine cause" in the war against Iraq but added that his country's people had experienced "bitter moments because of our spiritual condition."



Ayatollah Khomeini

U.S. May Indict Israeli in Pollard Case

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Justice Department has notified a senior Israeli Air Force commander, Brigadier General Avieli Sella, that it is pressing ahead with an investigation of his role in the Jonathan Pollard spy case that could lead to his indictment, according to sources.

In the last two weeks, the sources said, the department has also sent letters informing three other Israelis that it is moving to revoke the immunity from prosecution they were granted earlier in the case. U.S. investigators now believe the three Israelis had or withheld crucial information in the probe, sources said. Mr. Pollard, a former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, pleaded guilty in June to selling U.S. military secrets to Israel.

The three Israelis whose immunity is being revoked are Raefel Eitan, a former adviser on terrorism to Israeli prime minister; Joseph Yagur, a former science consul at Israel's New York consulate; and Ira Ehr, a former secretary at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Panel Gets Excerpts of Reagan Notes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan has turned over excerpts from his personal notes on the Iran-contra affair to the committee investigating the conduct of the National Security Council, his spokesman said Tuesday.

Marlin Fitzwater, deputy White House press secretary, said the notes had been "delivered." He was unable to say in what form or quantity.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan will be interviewed for a second time by the special panel, headed by former Senator John Tower of Texas. The commission was created by the president.

For the Record

U.S. Democrats decided Tuesday on Atlanta as the site of their national convention in 1988. The selection committee in Washington first voted 44-13 to hold it in Atlanta rather than in Houston, the other leading contender, and then made the choice unanimous.

A Colombian extradited to the United States pleaded not guilty Monday in Jacksonville, Florida, to charges of conspiracy to import cocaine, cocaine distribution and racketeering. Carlos Lehder Rivas, 37, who U.S. authorities say is a leader of the world's largest narcotics ring, was ordered held without bond.

Eastern Airlines agreed to pay a record fine of \$9.5 million for safety and record-keeping violations, the largest civil penalty ever collected by the U.S. government, the Justice Department announced Tuesday. (UPI)

ALLIES: Europe Questions Reagan Administration Grip on Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1) British prime minister having been given in November at Camp David. "We do not understand 'consultations' to mean telling us five minutes before it happens," one German official said. "We expect to have consultations within the alliance. Otherwise within the alliance 'consultations' has no meaning."

The Europeans were concerned that a meeting held as American warships were gathering on the Lebanese coast might provoke the murder of some hostages, and in effect they argued that the administration's muscular diplomacy in the eastern Mediterranean was counterproductive.

Western analysts said that official willingness to free those charged with anti-Soviet actions may signal a relaxation of restrictions on criticizing the Soviet Union.

The releases are "in line with our policy of democratization," Mr. Gerasimov said.

Adding that the Soviet criminal code is under review, he said: "There is a tendency nowadays in the review towards a softening, although there are some comrades who think the stricter it is, the better."

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ARTS/LEISURE

The Radiance Of Rhoda Scott

By Mike Zwern
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Rhoda Scott began to play the organ in Dorothy, New Jersey, at the age of seven because her father was an Episcopal minister and there was always one in his church. She memorized the hymn book and did "some terrible things to poor Bach" while learning to read music by what she calls "spontaneous revelation."

Now "48 and a half," her easy smile, youthful close-cropped hair and contagious enthusiasm belie her chronological age. On stage she radiates the joy of someone who plays rather than works music. She plays jazz, pop, classical and gospel on the organ with equal *joue de vivre*. After living in France for 19 years, continuing a line that has included Bricktop, Hazel Scott (no relation) and Josephine Baker, Scott has become an "Afro-Américaine de Paris" *par excellence*.

Her academic credentials include a master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music, where she eventually joined the faculty, a diploma from the Kodaly School in Asztergom, Hungary, and the Alliance Française *Diplôme Supérieur d'Etudes Françaises Modernes*. She has performed at the Newport and Antibes jazz festivals, the Salle Pleyel and the Olympia Théâtre in Paris, and Count Basie's Lounge in Harlem, while working with Tiny Grimes, Eric Dolphy, Herbert Von Karajan (in his choir, singing Beethoven's Ninth at Carnegie Hall), Thad Jones and Toots Thielemans. Artur Rubenstein told a Radio Luxembourg interviewer that when he was 10 years ago that he considered Rhoda Scott to be a "very great virtuoso."

Some members of her father's congregation, whom she accompanied on Sundays, asked her to join their pop group. She started on piano but because she preferred the organ the group bought her one. At age 18 she was working her way through Westminster Choir College in Princeton with weekends around South Jersey and Philadelphia with "the guys."

They played Ray Charles and Arthur Prysock songs and she began to learn her current repertoire of more than 1,000 standards. She also began to appreciate the unique independence built into the electric Hammond organ and developed an astonishing foot technique to provide her own bass line (barefoot) on the pedal-board. The Hammond's two keyboards and large assortment of hand stops provide such a cornucopia of textural and rhythmic possibilities that by adding only a drummer she could work as a band.

But she was still "going to church regularly" and wasn't happy about the prospect of being a "female entertainer" in a long series of cocktail lounges leading to Las Vegas. After studying composition with Nadia Boulanger in Fontainebleau in 1967, she vowed to come back to France, where "musician" was not a pejorative term. The French recording magnate Eddie Barclay and his sidekick Raoul Saint-Yves heard her in New York and invited her to play at the Bilboquet in St. Germain-des-Prés, a club managed by Saint-Yves. They married in 1969 and he became her manager, because, she said, "We didn't want to have that kind of relationship where one person was



Rhoda Scott in performance.

on planes and in hotels all the time and the other was stuck at home." They now live in a small town near Chartres with two Haitian children they adopted as babies.

"I'm a fair singer," she said about what most people consider to be her excellent trained voice. "I only sing three or four songs a night and maybe more would open some career possibilities but when people ask me, 'Why don't you sing more?' I figure I've struck a happy medium. Otherwise they might say, 'she plays the organ okay but why does she sing so much?'

Rhoda Scott's public auto-criti-

cism sounds more like a prayer than a confession. "I have a tendency to speed up. When I coordinate two hands on two keyboards, the syncopation does not always stay where it ought to be. Then my foot tries to catch up on the pedals. This can be very hard on a drummer because he's outnumbered.

Drummers tell me they have this problem with organists in general. It's like the bass player and pianist both speeding up together. Sometimes I get carried away by enthusiasm or *étre* — sorry, stagefright. I tell drummers, 'Hold me back hold me back.'

One-Man Shows Light West End

By Robert Cushman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Boom time is over, at least for the present. Plays are closing all over the West End. To tide their theaters over, managers are turning to one-man shows.

THE LONDON STAGE

which may not make fortunes but are unlikely to lose them.

Cream of this modest crop is "Siegfried Sassoon," a portrait of the World War I poet assembled and performed by Peter Barkworth. It was a great success at the miniature Hampstead Theatre, and has now moved to the larger Apollo. Barkworth fills it — spiritually, that is — with surprising ease. You never feel that the performance is rattling around inside a shell too big for it.

In the program, Barkworth notes that though Sassoon died in 1967 his life really ended when the Great War did. The rest was reminiscence. The anti-climax could have its own interest but Barkworth keeps it out. He shows us the young Anglo-Jewish Sassoon discovering that boarding school does not live up to the fantasies he derived from the story books, and then making the same discovery about war.

Barkworth draws on Sassoon's poems, diaries, and copious autobiographies, which he claims to keep "as free from . . . artificial colorings as possible." In one sense this is true: He has added no words of his own. In his acting though, he colors recklessly. The more virtuous Sassoon's premium becomes, the more rhetorically and passionately Barkworth delivers the verse. But poetry works by suggestion, not by inflation. The most memorable moment is the dryest: Barkworth's de-

livery of a three-line squib — loaded light verse, really — about a commanding officer who aroused affection in two of his men, "but he did for them both with his plan of attack."

There are also some great prose moments of throwaway humor. Barkworth has honed his technique on light comedy in the theater and domestic drama on television. He is a master of urbane angst: that peculiarly English blend of smooth

Some of his shows have recently been re-run. Individually they are not the masterpieces one remembers but collectively they are very impressive. Between them, Hancock and his writers created a great comic figure, vain, bumptious, cowardly, snobbish, gullible: everyman, in fact.

Colin Bennett's play presents Hancock's biography as if experienced and narrated by the Hancock persona. There was probably con-

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voice and furrowed brow perhaps best typified by the late James Mason. He has steered clear of the classics. This performance makes you wish that he hadn't: he might have found there an ampler medium for the poetry that is undoubtedly in him.

In the program, Barkworth notes that though Sassoon died in 1967 his life really ended when the Great War did. The rest was reminiscence. The anti-climax could have its own interest but Barkworth keeps it out. He shows us the young Anglo-Jewish Sassoon discovering that boarding school does not live up to the fantasies he derived from the story books, and then making the same discovery about war.

Barkworth draws on Sassoon's poems, diaries, and copious autobiographies, which he claims to keep "as free from . . . artificial colorings as possible." In one sense this is true: He has added no words of his own. In his acting though, he colors recklessly. The more virtuous Sassoon's premium becomes, the more rhetorically and passionately Barkworth delivers the verse. But poetry works by suggestion, not by inflation. The most memorable moment is the dryest: Barkworth's de-

siderable overlap between the two, anyway and the device enables him to tell a pithy tale unsentimentally, since the fictitious Hancock, though always defeated, was never pathetic. He has quoted little of the original scripts but he has written in their style and their rhythms. There are some strained showbiz links, and it would mean nothing to an audience ignorant of the life and work, but within those limits this is an impressive piece.

It is brilliantly performed by Jim McManus. At his first appearance, in a straitjacket collar and bowler hat, he is Hancock to the life. For

five minutes you doubt his voice. The inflections are impeccable but the actual quality is slightly off. (Hancock, like Sinatra, is inimitable.) After that you accept the actor as his own man and forget about impersonation. This is not a one-man show: he has a couple of helpers. Ann Penfold plays all the relevant ill-used women. Not only does she move lightly and speedily

The Tricycle is a northwest London theater that opened a few years ago in a fog of worthiness. A new director, Nicolas Kent, has now energized it and has almost, in his emphasis on plays with black or Irish themes, given community theater a good name.

Currently he plays host to a revival of James Baldwin's 1955 "The Amen Corner." This begins with a gospel meeting so rousingly enjoyable that it is minutes before we notice another portion of the stage dominated by a kitchen table. The heart sinks: Soon the singing will stop and the domestic rows will start. So they do, revealing that Sister Margaret Alexander, whom we have heard preaching against worldliness with unforgiving fervor, is a tyrant and a bigot in her own home. This is actually no great surprise, and her comeuppance is dramatically a foregone conclusion. Baldwin's attempt to complicate matters by pitting her inscrutability against the petty intrigues and ambitions of her congregation but he is not skillful enough to play one plot against other.

There is enough humor and enough feeling for the actors to bite on. Add the music and you get an experience. Carmen Munroe, a fiery and astirgent Sister Margaret, commands a cast that seems to grow stronger by the minute. The more you get to know them, the more you believe. Community theater, in the soggy sociological sense, aims to create a bond, usually spurious, between actors and audience. This show, more valuable, creates a community on the stage.

Box Step and Body Language

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Side, together, forward. Side, together, back. Quick, quick, slow." The instructions had the sound of a dance and deportment class in an elementary school gym. But the students being introduced to the box step were from Barnard and Columbia Colleges, and they applauded when Bruce Powell told them: "You have just learned the box step, and you must never forget it. It's like learning the first few words in another language."

Indeed, the fox-trot, rumba and lindy constitute different body language for a generation reared in the school of dancing loosely known as disco, or improvised gyration. When the Barnard Student Government Association hired the Sammy Kaye orchestra to play at the college's Winter Ball, the organizers realized that few guests would know how to "touch dance" to the music of the big band era.

Powell, an administrator at the university's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and a former dance teacher, was recruited to give lessons for a week, and more than 90 students showed up for the first two days sessions.

There were no illusions about what Powell could accomplish in two short sessions. "Obviously I won't turn them into super dancers," he said on arriving at the McIntosh Student Center at Barnard, where both the classes and the ball were to be held. "The object is not so much dancing as it is social grace and learning how to politely hold another person."

Powell, who once taught the hustle at a dance studio in exchange for lessons in ballroom dancing, started from scratch. He had the students form two long lines, made them clasp to the beat and showed them how to walk their way through the box step. Once they had mastered enough to pair off, he scurried about the floor giving gentle appraisals and advice.

Among his words of counsel were these:

"What you need to know about holding a partner is mainly that you need some resistance for balance. The idea is if you push on her back, she will feel your lead."



Getting the hang of it.

"Your eyes don't move your feet. Don't look down. But don't stare into each other's eyes either. You will bump into someone."

"A good dancer has a good sense of geometry, like a figure skater."

"Keep the steps a size your partner can handle, not bigger than a walking step."

Although some students were clearly tentative about their dancing, coming out loud to the beat, they were just as clearly delighted this is an impressive piece.

to be doing dances they had seen only in old movies or on those occasions when their parents danced.

"We never heard of ballroom dancing" back home in Kalispell, Montana, said Susan Beams, Columbia '87, "and certainly never knew of it being taught anywhere. This is more fun than rock and roll." Nodding in agreement, her partner, Gary Rempe, also Columbia '87, said: "In Owyhee, New York, we did square dancing and rock at school dances. Nothing like this."

Andy Cade, a Columbia sophomore, and Amy Keyishian, a Barnard sophomore, had both wanted to go to a similar dance put on last fall by the Columbia Greens, a campus organization, but didn't, they lamented, "because each of us thought that the other wouldn't want to."

"This is the first time she's let me take her dancing, and we've been going out for five months," Cade said.

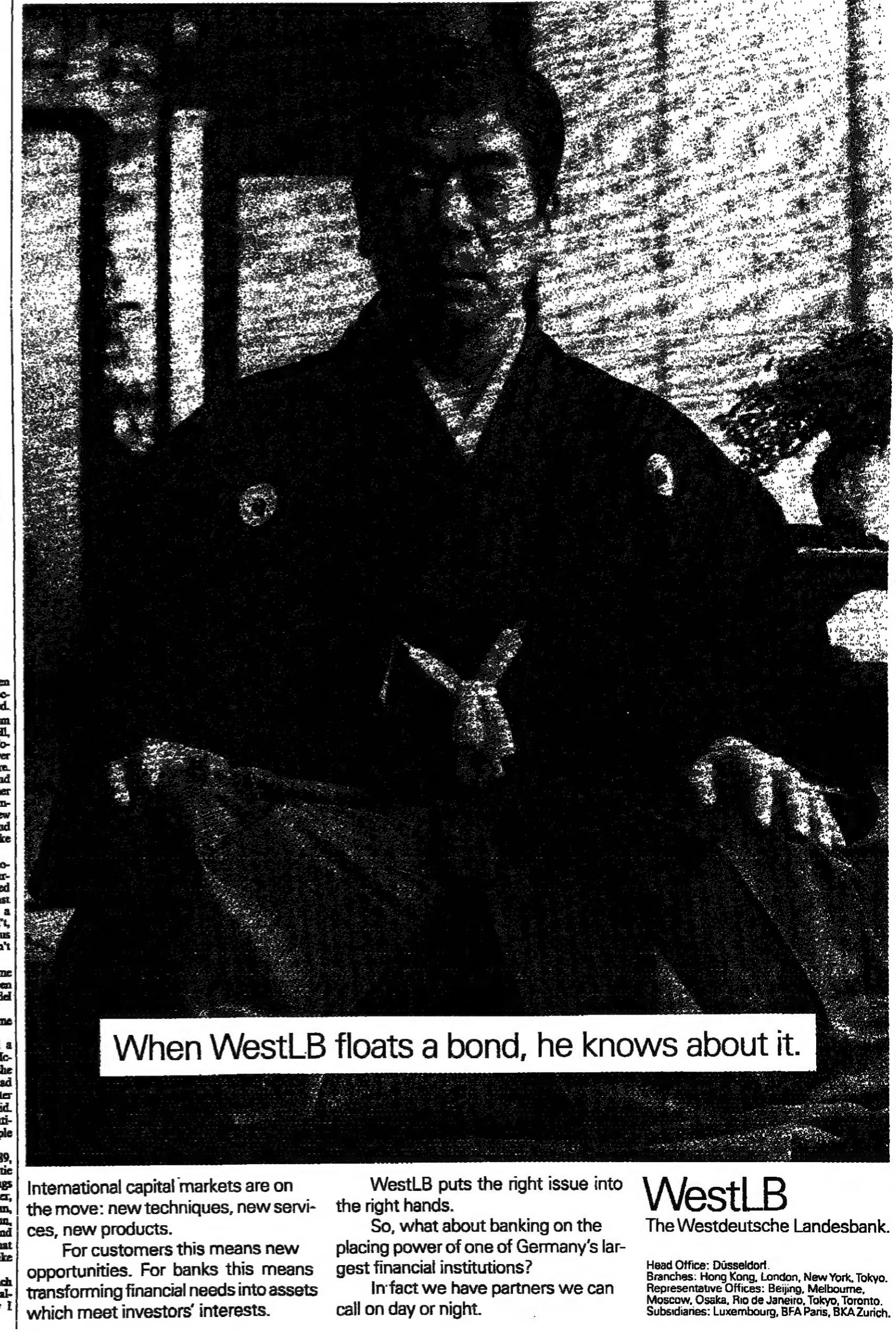
"It's okay as long as he lets me lead," Keyishian said.

Dancing with a partner had a different appeal for Allison McDonald, Barnard '89, who said she had seen ballroom dancing but had never done it herself. "This is better than disco dancing," she said. "You can be closer and more intimate. And you can tell who people come with."

John Kingdom, Columbia '89, who came to the class in black tie — "I thought it would make things special," he said — Jennifer Slat, Barnard '87, Deborah Hartman, Barnard '87, and Douglas Okun, Columbia '87, went to Roseland recently. "But we didn't know what we were doing, so we had to fake it," Slat said.

"My mother wanted to teach me," Hartman recalled, "but I always said, 'Oh, mother.' Now I think it's fun."

DOONESBURY



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International Herald Tribune

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An SDI Compromise

A more considered view seems to be emerging from the Reagan administration's toruous debate on strategic policy. The view reflects struggle and compromise and has a wobble to it. If it holds, however, the president may finally be able to reap several sets of benefits heretofore beyond his reach. Up to now Mr. Reagan was moving forward on his Strategic Defense Initiative in a manner that itself provoked widespread alarm. Now he may be able to move forward in a more careful way that, while it puts some pressure on the Russians to negotiate, does not threaten to drive them from the table. The new position could also calm Congress and the allies and give Mr. Reagan's political standing, as well as his negotiating position, a welcome boost.

This prospect opens as a result of a statement on Sunday by Secretary of State George Shultz. He has been on record, with the president, as favoring a new "broad" reading of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty permitting extensive SDI testing—a reading that leads some critics to suggest that it would be more straightforward simply to renounce the treaty. The reading stirred an even greater storm recently when the Pentagon started using it to urge that such testing begin in order to allow early SDI deployment. Congress and the allies complained that they had not been consulted, and warned that the new program would kill arms control.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Courage in Bogota

In the war against drugs, Colombia has just set a very brave example. It arrested and extradited to the United States Carlos Lehder Rivas, accused of being one of the great cocaine traffickers in his country. Drug dealers there have used their immense riches and their command of armed men to practice an arrogance unheard of in more fortunate places. Of the police, officials, judges, editors and others who have resisted their vast criminality, those they cannot buy have sought to murder or intimidate, reaching out even to attack a conscientious justice minister who had been sent off for his safety as ambassador to Hungary.

The very integrity of the Colombian nation is at stake. There is a proposal that the leading drug dealers, in exchange for a presumably friendly prosecution, pay off the country's \$13 billion foreign debt.

The extradition process is infinitely delicate. It provides Colombians with a way to bring to justice and to send out of the country suspects who may be more dangerous when they are in official hands, because of the violence of their thugs, than when they are at large. Yet retaliation against those who take part in extradition is always

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contras Minus Cruz

When Congress reversed itself a year ago and voted \$100 million in military aid for the contras, while tilted the balance was the joint appeal of three rebel leaders: Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo. Mr. Cruz, a left-of-center democrat, carried the most weight. Yet now he seems ready to break with other Nicaraguan rebel leaders. Without him, the contras would lose much of their political credibility.

Arturo Cruz fought with the Sandinists against the Somozas dictatorship. He tried to work within the new Sandinist system and tried to run for president in 1984. When talks over electoral procedures collapsed, so did his candidacy, and so did the value of that election as a test of Sandinist legitimacy. Now he seems ready to break away from his contra allies, and that is notably bad news for President Reagan.

In an insurgency, power rests with those who control guns. In the contra case that power has been wielded from the outset by a small clique of former National Guard officers who once served the hated Somozas. Whatever their individual qualities, these commanders with their terrorist hit-and-run tactics have been a propaganda windfall for the Sandinists.

A year ago the Reagan administration talked grandly about curtailing contra human rights abuses and strengthening the hand of democrats. It has not happened.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mothers in Danger

Leaders of several international organizations meet in Nairobi this week to plan an effort to improve maternal health. Every year more than half a million women die of causes related to pregnancy. Almost 99 percent of these deaths occur in the developing world, principally in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The causes—malnutrition, lack of education, inadequate health care and faulty means of getting help—are being addressed by officials from the World Health Organization, the UN Fund for Population Activities, the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and interested private foundations.

Internationally sponsored health programs have been remarkably successful in recent years. Life expectancy in poor countries has been raised from 43 years to 60 in two decades. But the statistics on young women who die in childbirth continue to be

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION



Perle's Brash Public Diplomacy Isn't Diplomacy

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a fundamental fact about the European view of nuclear diplomacy. Its grasp would have saved Washington a lot of wasted motion and the chief architect of U.S. arms control policies, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, a lot of breath.

For Europeans, the abstractions of nuclear policy sit vivid, personal memories of two devastating wars fought on their soil since 1914. When there is idle talk of "tactical" nuclear weapons, or "warning shots," or whatever, they know that their backs would be the firing range.

Americans, on the other hand, have been blessedly spared that experience for 122 years. And even the intense and destructive American Civil War involved a relatively small swath of territory — from central Georgia northward to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, with a western incursion into Tennessee and Mississippi.

There was a time when Southerners remembered the devastation and disruption (or had heard firsthand tales of what it was like), and understood the European frame of mind. Walter George, chairman of the Sen-

ate Foreign Relations Committee in the Eisenhower years, had more than one occasion to remind that great moralizer, John Foster Dulles, that Europeans were different.

But that generation has passed. There is a new crop of bright, bumptious and largely historyless Americans, tone-deaf and patronizing.

Mr. Perle, for instance. At a recent Munich conference he had some sharp things to say about NATO diplomacy. In essence, he charged that its mouth is as mealy as his isn't. He said that NATO communiques typically evade tough issues of Soviet power and propaganda. This, he said, raises the danger that the public "will be confused about defense and security issues" and might even suppose that Mikhail Gorbachev is as "sincere in the pursuit of arms control" as Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Perle has a point, albeit a minor one. Alliances are committees; they design verbal canes. They call treaty violations "concerns." They do not openly accuse the Russians of cheating on treaties even if it is sus-

pected. They connive at the pretense that a "comprehensive test ban" would improve nuclear safety, or that all nuclear weapons might some day be swept from the earth.

But as Mr. Perle noted, they know that these dreamy measures would merely enhance Soviet military advantage and invite rashness and miscalculation. It would be better to be blunt, to stamp out all the favorite delusions. Again, he has a point.

Yet something is missing: a sense of the absolute difference between American and European ways of thinking about nuclear war, and where it would be fought, if fought.

But even if Europeans were more appropriate audiences for patronizing advice, there would be the conventions of diplomacy to consider. That, after all, seemed to be Mr. Perle's principal subject. Diplomacy is a stylized art, whose methods and customs long preceded the rise of democracy. Its purpose is to combine precision with inoffensiveness and indirection; to communicate unmistakably to those who know the lan-

guage, but in a manner that does not needlessly exacerbate tensions.

Mr. Perle is surely aware of it. Is a mystery why he argues that a "comprehensive test ban" would improve nuclear safety, or that all nuclear weapons might some day be swept from the earth.

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Questions About Iran's 'Moderates'

By Tom Wicker

POCATELLO, Idaho — The first question at an evening session of the 16th Frank Church International Affairs Symposium went right to an important point: All other problems about the Reagan administration's dealings with Iran aside, would it be a good thing for the United States to establish relations with "moderates" in that country?

That question, of course, leads inevitably to another: No matter how ineptly, was that really what the administration was trying to do?

The International Affairs Symposium is sponsored annually by students at Idaho State University, in the name of Idaho's late senator, once the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a Democratic presidential candidate in 1976. This year's topic was "Reagan's Foreign Policy — Fact or Fiction?" That first question was thus appropriate, since the president and his men insist that their purpose was to open channels to Iranian moderates, but many of their critics think that is a fiction. The question was notable for another reason, too: In a state Mr. Reagan has twice carried easily, it was the only question that seemed even indirectly to defend him.

A major purpose of the numerous investigations into the Iran affair is, of course, to determine what Mr. Reagan and his aides actually were trying to do. Open relations with the probable future officials of a more moderate Iranian government? Or pay ransom in arms for the release of hostages held by Iranian terrorists or by groups influenced by the revolutionary Iranian government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini?

The admittedly speculative answer offered by the evening's speaker — a New York Times columnist roaming in the West — was that of course it would be useful for the United States to be in touch with Iranian "moderates" who might some day come into power. Similar lines are properly kept open to organized oppositions like the British Labor Party, and to alternative political forces like those of Corazon Aquino before her unexpected accession to power a year ago.

The problem is that no real evidence has been brought forward by anyone that such alternatives exist in the ayatollah's Iran, much less have any practical prospects for power, or even that in the event of the ayatollah's death the revolutionary Islamic movement he leads would be much moderated. Both the United States and Israel, moreover, since the fall of the shah, have lacked reliable sources of intelligence on Iranian politics.

The intelligence judgments of both countries seem to have been unfortunately influenced by Middle Eastern arms peddlers who probably were most interested in large arms sales and the hefty commissions therefrom. And as the story has so far been told, U.S. representatives like Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, seem to have dealt with Iranian government officials — the ayatollah's men, rather than dissidents from his regime.

It was, for example, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, who recently confirmed that Mr. McFarlane had brought a chocolate cake and a Bible inscribed by President Reagan as gifts for his hosts in Tehran.

How, moreover, do you deliver 2,000 TOW missiles, which are not exactly small arms, to "moderates" outside the ayatollah's control? In fact, the weapons went to the Iranian armed forces and apparently have been instrumental in the most recent Iranian offensive against Iraq. Any way you slice it, and whatever the intent, that is support for the ayatollah himself, in a war that will be won by his forces would threaten the security of every nation in the Middle East — including my friends the United States may still have.

It may be argued that the Iranian government officials with whom the United States was dealing are the much-touted "moderates."

If so, it is hard to see how these men, in some speculative future, could convincingly begin or carry out useful relations with the nation they now regard and treat as "the Great Satan." And how would most Americans feel about friendly dealings with these Iranians, no matter how they turned their coats in the future?

All things considered, the speaker told his questioner, the notion of channels to Iranian "moderates" seemed more nearly what William Casey, the former CIA director, said it could be — a "cover story" in case the administration was caught paying ransom in arms to Iranian terrorists.

The New York Times

To a CIA Insider, Casey Was a Home-Run Hitter

By Herbert E. Meyer

WASHINGTON — Washington is the sort of town where a discussion of Babe Ruth's baseball career would focus on the number of times he struck out. So it is not surprising that the many commentaries on William Casey's tenure as director of Central Intelligence have focused on those covert actions that went awry.

Bill Casey was a home-run hitter. Alas, in the intelligence business only the strike-outs are public. I worked with him for four years at the CIA and am still bound by a secrecy oath. So all I can do here is to assert without giving evidence that Bill's batting average was very high.

He rebuilt America's capability for covert action almost single-handedly, restoring the country's ability to respond to situations that require more than diplomacy but less than war. And his achievements go far beyond covert activities. Most of his time and energy was, in fact, devoted to improving analysis. He pushed the entire U.S. intelligence community into new areas of research. He had the idea for the first National Intelligence Estimate on the future of Soviet science. This was an extraordinarily vague and amorphous matter to tackle, and time and again we came to him to bemoan our lack of progress.

"Look, boys," he would say, "just do the best you can. We'll see where our own gaps are, and then we'll figure out how to fill them. Don't worry if the estimate isn't perfect. This is our first shot. We'll use it to organize ourselves, and three years from now we'll do another estimate."

It takes guts for an intelligence chief to order a

try to undercut him at the White House.

Because of his key role in the administration, Bill had a unique feel for what his policy-making colleagues were going to need, and when. He usually knew it before they did. Time and again he would return from the White House and sum up to us his office. He would sit there in absolute silence, pursing his lips, rolling his large head from

OPINION

Palestinians Are Harassed in Los Angeles

BOSTON — She is a 22-year-old woman, a student in San Diego, California. Born in Ramallah, in the West Bank, she came to the United States at the age of 3 and is an American citizen. On the telephone she sounds like California. I shall call her Evelyn Bitar, which is not her real name.

"I was studying alone in the school library on the night of Jan. 28. At about 8:30 a large man ... came up and shoved a paper in front of me. It said 'subpoena' and had my name on it. He flashed what looked like a badge and said 'Evelyn, we want you to come with us.' He had a gun in a holster at his waist. He took my left arm and handcuffed me to his right arm. Another man — he also showed a gun — came over and grabbed me roughly by the right arm. They took me out to a dark burgundy car, cuffed my hands in front of me and shoved me into the back seat."

That was the beginning of a nightmare 12 hours for Evelyn Bitar. I take her words from an affidavit that she drafted afterward, and from a telephone conversation with her.

What happened to her is related to her Palestinian origin. Two days before her experience, eight Palestinians (and one's Kenyan wife) had been arrested in the Los Angeles area by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. She was a friend of one of them. But let us continue with her story.

"We drove for some time when they made me face backwards. In a residential area we drove into a garage and I was taken into the house, into a big bare room with a cement floor. There

was a big metal desk. The room also had a metal pole set in the cement floor. It had a hook at the top, sort of like a tetherball pole. I was thrown into a grey metal chair, still handcuffed. The room was dimly lit, but with a bright fluorescent light coming at my face.

"They threw a picture down on the desk. It was a picture of me, my husband and X (the friend who had been arrested). They slapped it and said, 'Who is this man, identify him.'

"I refused and said what they were doing to me was illegal. One said, 'Honky, we are the law. They kept

ABROAD AT HOME

throwing pictures on the desk. They were all pictures from San Diego, some from the old Arabic club ...

"It was after midnight by now. They uncuffed my right hand, then cuffed my left hand to hook on the top of the metal pole. My left arm was stretched up to reach it. Then they left the house and left me hanging there like that for over three hours. They came back around 3:30 with a third man. I asked if I could use the bathroom. I was desperate to go. They would not let me.

"They told me that my husband was in custody, that they had just picked him up. (That was false.) They said we could work out a deal, I could be a witness to the prosecution of X. If I would do that, they would let my husband go. She still believes in America.

said, 'At your rally you said, "Long Live Palestine." We'll show you what we think of your Palestine.'

"They took out a small Palestinian flag, about 3 by 5 inches [about 75 by 125 millimeters], and burned it.

"Then they took me out, back into the car. They stopped about two miles [about three kilometers] from my house. They said, 'Listen, Babe, when you least expect us, expect us. We'll always be around.' I looked at my watch. It was 8:30 A.M."

Could that have happened in America? Readers will no doubt find it hard to believe, as I did. So did Evelyn Bitar. She was too frightened to talk at first. But now she is ready to testify, using her real name, if her lawyers ask her to.

The eight Palestinians arrested in Los Angeles were taken at gunpoint in their homes at 7 A.M., then shackled in arm and leg irons. Each was shown photographs and offered advantages if he would testify against someone. There was no evidence that they had done or contemplated any act of violence. The charges had to do with reading or distributing Palestinian literature.

But that is another story of unconstitutional outrage. For the moment, it is enough to think about what happened to Evelyn Bitar. Is that America?

Realism requires us to recognize that it can happen. It has happened. But it is not too late to find out how; to punish the federal agents who behaved like totalitarian thugs. "When we speak out," Mrs. Bitar said, "that's our only protection."

The New York Times

Jews Are Still Hounded in Gorbachev's Odessa

IF MIKHAIL Gorbachev is ushering in a new era in the Soviet Union, changing old habits and opening new lines of communication, the news hasn't made it to Odessa. Yehudit Nepomniashchy is 26 and lives in Odessa. Because she teaches Hebrew, she has been harassed and intimidated for the past six years. Her telephone has been disconnected, her home has been repeatedly searched, and books, tapes and religious articles have been confiscated.

In 1984 she became engaged to Yakov Levin, an Odessa refusenik and fellow Hebrew teacher. Five days before their wedding Mr. Levin was arrested on unspecified charges, jailed and denied permission to marry. He was warned not unless he stopped teaching. Yehudit's Nepomniashchy would be raped in his presence.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

ence and he would be jailed with homosexuals and violent criminals.

He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at a trial in which it was alleged that he and the Nepomniashchy family were spies and "Zionist agents." Mr. Levin's father, Meir, wrote a letter to a friend in which he recounted these charges. For this "offense" he was arrested and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "anti-Soviet propaganda." Yehudit and Yakov finally received permission to marry and to do so while he was in prison.

I recently visited Yehudit and her mother, Chana Nepomniashchy, in Odessa. Their husbands are scheduled to be released this spring. During the afternoon at their home, many friends came by to visit, despite warnings from the KGB that by doing so they risked imprisonment. For most of the day two men sat conspicuously in a car outside.

The next morning we were invited to an interview with the KGB, where we were harassed and threatened for nearly two hours. Who had given us the names of these people, we were asked, and why had we interfered in internal Soviet policies? Had we come to "spread

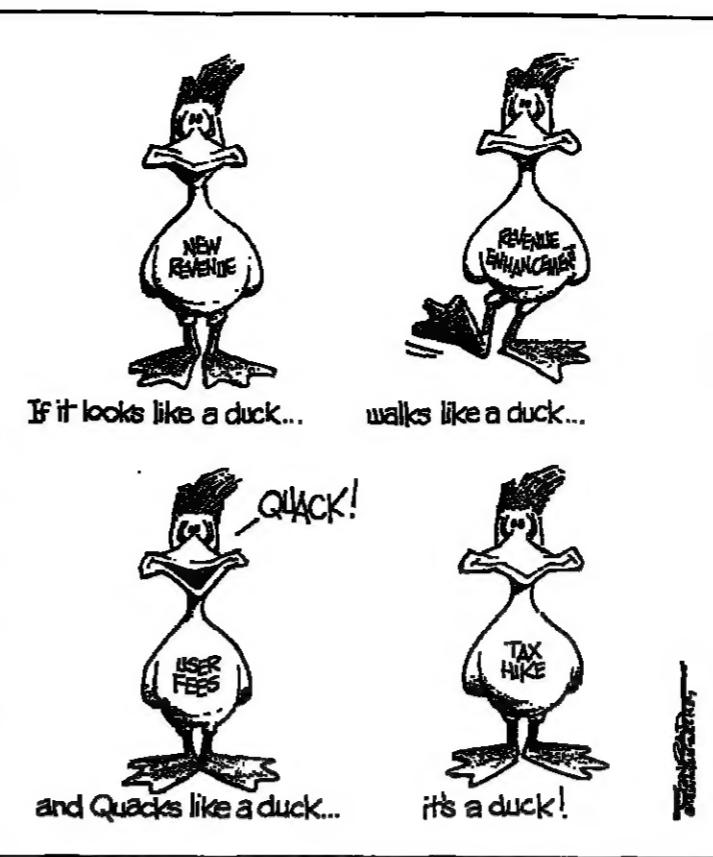
the lie that there was anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union?" We were darkly warned that the KGB "has many friends in the United States" and told that although we had been protected, the police would "no longer be responsible for our security" during our Soviet stay.

The proceedings were videotaped and would be broadcast, we were told. Such interviews, dubbed, have been presented on Soviet television as confessions, to prove that domestic dissidents and refuseniks are in cahoots with the CIA.

The police tried to return us to a tape recorder we had given Yehudit and her mother. (After our visit, their home had been searched.) "You think you have helped these criminals," we were told. "You haven't helped them at all."

So much for a new era in Odessa. Despite the well publicized release of such prominent critics and refuseniks as Andrei Sakharov and Natan Sharansky, for those, like the Nepomniashchys, whose "crime" is wishing to leave, life in the Soviet Union is hell.

—Rabbi Nachum Braverman, West Coast educational director of Aish HaTorah, an educational organization writing in *The New York Times*



New York's Architects Need A Revived Sense of Purpose

By Paul S. Byard

NEW YORK — These are disquieting times for architects in New York. The curious, conflicted historicism of much of our new work, our confused search for validation in publicity and chic, our readiness to promote and decorate projects that should not be built at all — these seem signs of

MEANWHILE

pervasive trouble. They are symptoms of an underlying lack of principle and purpose that is close to embarrassing.

We have been in the doldrums for the last few years, the end of important 50-year cycle in the history of building in America. Since the early 1930s, the building process was inspired largely by visions of massive physical change undertaken for powerful reasons felt to be moral. Developers and architects, led by government's injection of resources and of a commitment to higher goals, combined their interests in projects intended to bring about human and environmental reforms. The result was designs of major civic buildings, housing for the poor and for middle-income families.

The result is profoundly debilitating for a profession that is ethical at its core.

Architecture has always measured its success by the way it has met in its designs the complex demands of human problems. Without demand for our vision or our solutions, we are stuck in a state of nonproductivity.

Most contemporary buildings in New York do nothing to help relieve the major issues of urban life; indeed, many are active generators of social problems.

The worst vice is sheer size. The projects proposed for the Coliseum site, the Rizzoli building, Times Square, South Ferry, Trump City and 383 Madison Avenue, to name a few of the socially useless buildings seizing our attention, are tremendously out of scale with the human environment around them. These buildings have been made big in the name of the contribution they will make to the city's general revenue fund. We have been too willing to accept this.

It is possible to suggest a direction out of this state. We got into it because the municipal fiscal crisis of the 1970s seemed to justify the sale of city land to make money, and to encourage the inflation of the value of that land by the inflation of its zoning bulk.

But having weathered the crisis, we could again require that buildings be justified by their direct contribution to their users, to the public environment and to the larger purposes of society.

We could focus again on the important questions: What do we want to build and why? What kind of a city do we want and why? And we could get back to our real business — imagining and designing buildings that incorporate the best hopes of our society.

Let's face it, what we are doing today in New York City is trivial, demoralizing "decolecture" for the fashion pages. But we could begin a cycle of a new kind of public work if we demanded it and began to use our capacity for vision to give it shape. It may be time to begin to prepare a new vision for New York.

The writer is vice president for architecture at the Architectural League, which sponsors a series of conferences on development in New York City. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Colombian Ambassador Is Alive and Back in Action

An editorial excerpt depicting the supposed killing of a Colombian ambassador in Hungary and implying a lack of U.S. support for Colombian anti-drug efforts was inaccurate on these points, even though the overall sense of urgency in the Los Angeles Times editorial was warranted. ("Colombia Is Losing the War," *Other Comment*, Feb. 5.)

The Colombian ambassador to Hungary, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, was not killed. (He also is not a former attorney general but a former justice minister.)

After he was attacked, he received medical care at the American military hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Three weeks later he was in Vienna receiving the enthusiastic welcome of delegates to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, making an inspiring speech through a jaw wired shut and being elected by acclaim as chairman of the commission's meeting. He is expected to be elected as well to the chairmanship of the preparatory meeting for the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, again with U.S. support.

Colombia and the United States are collaborating closely, along with other countries, in fighting drugs. At the United Nations we are working together on the negotiation of a new convention on drug trafficking that will expand international authority for extradition of ac-

tuators' assets, seizure of shipments on the high seas, inspection of common carriers such as commercial airplanes, and so on. We wonder how much coverage the Los Angeles Times or the International Herald Tribune have given this side of the drug story.

It was ironic that the day you reprinted the editorial excerpt, the Colombian government captured and arrested Carlos Lehder Rivas, considered one of the biggest drug traffickers in the world, and within hours extradited him to the United States for prosecution. This event is only one further manifestation of the close and growing collaboration between our two governments.

ALFONSO ORDUZ DUARTE, Ambassador of Colombia to Austria and the United Nations, Vienna

BRUCE CHAPMAN, Ambassador of the United States to the United Nations, Vienna

Self-Imposed Deterrent?

Defense Secretary George Younger of Britain is reported to have replied to Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labor Party, that Neil's proposal for a "flexible response" strategy was not to plan for a limited nuclear war but to ensure that the Soviets could not reliably calculate at what point nuclear weapons might be used. Hence the deterrent effect (presumably) upon any Soviet aggression.

But if it is granted that the Soviet Union cannot calculate at what point nuclear weapons might be used, can NATO do so? Can anyone? Or is the unavoidable absence of an answer amount to a self-imposed deterrent upon a NATO response to Soviet aggression — the flaw in the concept that contains the seeds of its disintegration?

M.B.C. DOV. Brussels

Missing Pages in Seoul

Your subscribers in South Korea did not get to read whatever criticisms of the Sosu government were published in your Jan. 30 issue. The sheet comprising the opinion pages mysteriously was removed from public consumption. (Editor's note: The second part of an article by Selig S. Harrison on alleged corruption in South Korea appeared in that edition.)

So add to your list of criticisms that freedom of the press is as much a casualty here as Park Jong Chol, the university student who was recently tortured to death during a police investigation. A government that fears the interchange of ideas and muzzles the messengers of truth confirms its fear of the people. It seems that the Western freedoms to which I am accustomed are a clear and present threat to national security in South Korea. And this they call a "liberal democracy."

STEVEN G. SHAW. Seoul

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

European Business Schools:
Some English Spoken Here

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — More and more, business schools across Europe are insisting that applicants understand English. Fluency in the language is a prerequisite for admission at international business schools that accept students of many nationalities, such as the European Institute of Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France, the International Management Institute in Geneva and the International Management Development Institute in Lausanne.

They either offer courses leading to a masters of business administration in both French and English (the French school) or teach all their courses in English (the Swiss schools).

Now business schools in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain that admit the majority of their students nationally, rather than internationally, are also requiring fluency in English for admissions.

The Hautes Etudes Commerciales, a prestigious "grand école" in Jouy-en-Josas, France, started last month a one-year management program taught entirely in English. Called International Crack (in français, a whiz kid), the program accepted 15 students in its first year and will be accepting 20 to 25 next year. Half the students are French, half other nationalities.

To be admitted to the program, students are required to have a minimum grade of 570 out of 800 on the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

Applicants must pass the same test for admission to the Scuola di Direzioni Aziendali-Bocconi, near Milan, where only 12 percent of the students are not Italian, and the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa in Barcelona, where most students are Spanish-speaking.

The Escuela Superior de Administración y Dirección de Empresas in Barcelona and the Escuela Superior de Commerce de Lyon both require some proficiency in English for admission.

AT THE SAME TIME, British universities and business schools are starting to recognize that managers cannot expect to do business in Europe only in English. British universities are offering more courses that integrate business studies with German, French, Italian or Spanish.

According to a report by Newcastle Polytechnic, 54 percent of 100 companies surveyed said they had lost business because their managers could not speak the language needed.

According to a study by the British Overseas Trade Board, British companies are more eager to hire linguists than they were seven years ago when the board carried out a similar survey.

Although language proficiency is especially important in sales and marketing, some British multinationals now recognize that fluency is needed in other business areas as well.

"Being fluent in another European language is extending beyond the commercial side of the business into the engineering side," said Mark Levett, director of personnel for the domestic appliances and lighting division of Thorn EMI PLC, the electronics and film-distributing group. "It is becoming more and more important if we want the internationalization of the company to be a reality."

Two years ago, the Cranfield School of Management started a European management course that requires applicants to be fluent in both German and French. Part of the yearlong management course is taught in both languages.

"We started this course two years ago because the U.K. sells most of its exports to the EC," said Colin Gordon, director of the program. "It is not just a question of walking in, talking English and selling things."

See ENGLISH, Page 14

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		F.R. 10	
Amsterdam	1.2605	2.13	12.605
Bremen (a)	1.2728	2.0756	12.728
Frankfurt	1.2844	2.0772	12.844
London (a)	1.2523	2.0176	12.523
Milan	1.2712	2.1123	12.712
New York (a)	1.2877	2.0495	12.877
Paris	1.2625	2.1243	12.625
Tokyo	1.2425	2.0405	12.425
Zurich	1.2223	2.0202	12.223
1 ECU	1.2208	2.0202	12.208
1 SDR	1.2361	2.0295	12.361

Crosses in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers. New York rates of 4 PLN, 40 Commercial francs (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (a) Amounts needed to buy one dollar () Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) not quoted (a) not convertible (a) To buy one pound: 1.24325*

Other Dollar Values		F.R. 10	
Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.
Austria, marked	1.3408	2.0428	12.408
Austria, 5	1.3773	2.0747	12.773
Austrian schill.	12.77	18.54	127.7
Bol. 10	1.2728	2.0772	12.728
Bol. 100	1.2523	2.0176	12.523
Bol. 1,000	1.2712	2.1123	12.712
Canada 5	1.2344	2.0157	12.344
Canada 10	1.2321	2.0134	12.321
Canada 20	1.2301	2.0121	12.301
Denmark 100	1.2281	2.0098	12.281
Denmark, marked	1.227	2.0094	12.27
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Owens-Illinois Accepts KKR Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOLEDO, Ohio — Owens-Illinois Inc. said Tuesday it had accepted a revised \$3.6 billion buyout offer from the private New York investment firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Under the agreement, OII Holdings Corp., a company formed by Kohlberg, Kravis, will immediately begin a cash offer of \$60.50 a share for all of Owens-Illinois' 60.4 million outstanding common shares and \$363 a share for its 71,565 outstanding \$4.75 convertible preference shares.

On Jan. 11, Owens-Illinois rejected KKR's initial offer of \$3.34 billion, or \$35 a share, saying shareholder value would be enhanced more by its own restructuring program.

Under the restructuring, Owens-Illinois said it would repurchase up to 20 million shares, or 33 percent, of its stock and sell assets that it valued at \$1 billion.

KKR increased its offer to \$3.6 billion or \$60 a share, and Owens-Illinois postponed the restructuring in order to study the bid.

Toledo-based Owens-Illinois is primarily a manufacturer of containers and other packaging products. It also produces lumber, and owns lumber houses and a mortgage banking company.

KKR specializes in leveraged buyouts, in which a company is purchased with mostly borrowed funds that are repaid with money from the target company's cash flows or the sale of its assets.

CBS Inc. Income Dropped 37% In 4th Quarter

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that its income from continuing operations in the fourth quarter dropped 37 percent from the 1986 level, leaving operating net for the year 1 percent below 1985.

However, the company reported sharply higher net income for both 1986 and its fourth quarter because of the sale of its educational and professional publishing operations.

CBS said its revenues were \$1.40 billion in the quarter, up 9 percent from the year-earlier quarter. For the year, revenues rose 7 percent to \$4.75 billion.

Fourth-quarter net from continuing operations dropped to \$40.9 million from \$64.7 million but net income rose to \$223 million from \$55.4 million.

Tribunal Delays HWT Sale to News

Agency France-Press
SYDNEY — The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal on Tuesday temporarily delayed completion of Rupert Murdoch's takeover of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., Australia's largest newspaper group.

The ruling against the share transfer to Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. is not expected to block the eventual takeover, which Mr. Murdoch made possible on Monday by selling HWT's television interests.

But the tribunal said the HWT shares should not actually be transferred until HWT officially gave up the broadcast licenses.

Soaring NTT Shares Begin Trading 400,000 Yen Up

TOKYO — Owners of stock in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone made a profit of about 400,000 yen (\$2,615) on each share they sold Tuesday when trading started in the telecommunications giant.

Brokers said that more than 100,000 shareholders were involved as the price of the stock soared to 1.6 million yen.

NTT entered the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Monday but trading was unable to begin because too many buy orders thwarted attempts to fix an opening price. At one point, buy orders outnumbered sell orders by 40 to 1.

Sellers on Tuesday were among 1,65 million Japanese who last month paid 1.197 million yen per share to buy shares in the firm, which is being denationalized by the government.

Bidding started Monday at 1.2 million yen and jumped about 20,000 yen every 20 minutes, brokers said. More than a million buy orders were placed at the outset.

BA Shares Post Unofficial Gain

LONDON — Shares in British Airways PLC made further gains on Tuesday in trading in the unofficial market ahead of the official start of trading on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

Licensed dealers Cleveland Securities PLC said the price of the 65 pence (about \$1) partly paid shares rose to 102.5 pence in active two-way business. The shares were quoted early Monday at 94.5 pence. Cleveland is dealing in minimum lots of 25,000 shares. The balance of the 125,000 shares is payable in August.

The \$900 million share issue to make BA a private company, which closed Friday, was more than 10 times oversubscribed and share applications were scaled down sharply.

Asia Pacific Weekly net asset value on Growth Fund Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helling & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

hanced more by its own restructuring program.

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AGA Says Earnings Fell 7% In '86 as Dollar Tumbled

International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — AGA AB, the Swedish-based international industrial gas group, said Tuesday that its pretax earnings in 1986 dropped 7.2 percent to \$45 million kronor (\$129.52 million) from 911 million kronor in 1985.

AGA said the fall largely reflected the effects of the lower exchange rate of the dollar as well as the exchange rates of certain Latin American currencies.

Despite lower earnings, the company proposed raising the 1986 dividend to 4.50 kronor a share from 4 kronor in 1985.

AGA said 1986 sales dropped 4.5 percent to \$3.1 billion kronor from \$3.75 billion kronor in 1985, largely as a result of divestments.

Sales from worldwide gas operations rose 3.6 percent to \$4.6 billion kronor from 4.69 billion. Operating income from gas operations dropped 20.7 percent, to \$61 million kronor from 707 million kronor.

Foreign-exchange factors caused a loss of 38 million kronor on 1986 accounts, compared to a gain of 10 million kronor in 1985. AGA said it said heavy investments in its main business also lowered earnings.

Earnings also fell for specialty steel, AGA's second largest business area by sales, which is mainly based in Scandinavia. Operating earnings for Uddeholm Tooling and related subsidiaries slipped 22.4 percent to 121 million kronor from 156 million kronor in 1985, mainly on the lower dollar, AGA said.

Sales fell to 2.03 billion kronor from 2.38 billion kronor in 1985.

Tim Youngman, an analyst with London's Savory Millin Inc., a stockbrokerage, said AGA's earnings were in line with expectations.

The company is expected to make public full audited results in a week to 10 days.

Salomon's Profits Fall 38% in Fourth Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc., the big financial services company, reported Tuesday a 38.6-percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings.

Earnings totaled \$81 million or 54 cents per share on revenue of \$1.72 billion, compared with \$132 million or 90 cents a share on \$1.65 billion in revenue for the year-earlier period.

Chairman John Gundruff said the decline reflected costs associated with the expansion in London, Tokyo and New York of its Salomon Brothers unit.

For 1986, the parent company earned \$516 million or \$3.45 a share, down 7.4 percent.

General Partner

Moseley Bridge Capital Management Corporation

Viacom Spurns Outside Bid, Plans Management Takeover

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. said Tuesday that it had rejected a \$2.08 billion buyout offer from its biggest stockholder, National Amusements Inc., and that it was proceeding with a management-led takeover.

The merger agreement is subject to 32 million shares being tendered, both companies said.

Kohlberg, Kravis said Bankers Trust Co. had agreed to provide a total of \$3.27 billion in senior acquisition financing.

Viacom had preliminary net earnings for 1986 of \$14.3 million, equivalent to 5 cents a share, compared with a 1985 loss of \$621 million.

For the fourth quarter of 1986, Viacom reported a net loss of \$49.7 million, an improvement from the loss of \$103 million in the year-earlier quarter.

Allen Born, Viacom's president and chief executive officer, said he expected the company to have net earnings in 1987 between 20 cents and \$1 a share, not including extraordinary items.

The company is expected to make public full audited results in a week to 10 days.

(AP, Reuters)

holds 19.6 percent of Viacom's outstanding common shares, made its counteroffer to the management buyout on Feb. 2. It offered through its Arsenal Holdings Inc. unit to pay \$37.50 cash and \$7.25 face value of convertible preferred stock for each share it did not own.

Viacom's shares were up 25 cents to \$44.75 in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Viacom's board of directors already had accepted the management group's offer.

(AP, Reuters)

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 11 February, 1987 to 11 August, 1987 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 6.5% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 11 August, 1987 against Coupon No. 5 will be U.S.\$3,268.00 and U.S.\$326.81 respectively for Notes in denominations of U.S.\$100,000 and U.S.\$10,000.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London, Agent Bank

11 February, 1987

Amex Returns To Profit With \$14 Million Net

Reuters

LONDON — Amex Inc., the U.S. minerals and energy supplier, said Tuesday that in 1986 it turned in its first full-year net profit in five years.

The merger agreement is subject to 32 million shares being tendered, both companies said.

Kohlberg, Kravis said Bankers Trust Co. had agreed to provide a total of \$3.27 billion in senior acquisition financing.

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The company is expected to make public full audited results in a week to 10 days.

(AP, Reuters)

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Information: Pierson, Helling

ENGLISH: Popular in Europe

(Continued from first page) cal. "The practical problems of introducing a foreign-language requirement into a monoglot culture are great," said Richard Whitley, director of the MBA program at the Manchester Business School.

At the undergraduate level, many British universities are offering degrees that integrate business and languages. But some academics are skeptical.



Interim dividend

Consolidated sales rose 2.5% in 1986, reflecting both the weaker dollar and increased sales volumes. Income was up sharply for the second consecutive year, permitting a return to the Group's customary margins.

At its meeting in Limoges on January 14, the Board decided to declare an interim dividend of F.Fr. 31.25 per ordinary share and F.Fr. 50 per preferred share, payable as from January 30, 1987.

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NOTES TO THE HOLDERS BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9.25% 1978/1988 OF U.S. \$25,000,000.— MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ADVISES THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ISSUE THAT THE INSTALLMENT ON APRIL 1, 1987 HAS BEEN MET BY A DRAW BY LOT IN THE PRESENCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC.

BONDS DRAWN:

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THE DRAWN BONDS WILL BEAR NO INTEREST AFTER APRIL 1, 1987 AND ARE REPAYED WITH COUPON APRIL 1, 1988 ATTACHED ACCORDING TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE BONDS.

BESIDES, THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES HAS DECIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE ISSUE TO REIMBURSE IN ANTICIPATION THE OUTSTANDING AMOUNT OF U.S. \$17,500,000.— AT 102 1/4% ON APRIL 1, 1987.

NOTES TO THE HOLDERS BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9% 1978/1993 OF U.S. \$25,000,000.— MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

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Tel. 01 50-64-00. Telex 47417 MC

hian, is the United States operation of the French and British Rothschild banking groups.

Mr. Gruson resigned his Times Co. positions late last year. He reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 on Dec. 16.

Mr. Gruson joined The Times in 1944. In 1972, he became senior vice president and a year later executive vice president. He was named vice chairman in 1979.

Rothschild Inc., based in Man-

hattan, is chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken of Stockholm, Scandinavian Bank's chief shareholder.

Mr. Gade Greve, 56, is managing director and chief executive of Norway's Bergen Bank and the chairman of the Norwegian Bankers' Association. He has been a non-executive director of Scandinavian Bank since 1983.

Scandinavian Bank Group PLC, which is based in London and owned by five banks in the Nordic countries, has appointed Egil Gade Greve as chairman to succeed Curt G. Olson, who has retired from the board. Mr. Olson, 59, remains

chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken of Stockholm, Scandinavian Bank's chief shareholder.

Mr. Roth, 48, said the New York-based company's three sectors — air-conditioning, building and transportation products — "are under the management of capable executives who should report directly to the chief executive officer, William B. Boyd."

The move surprised analysts. Mr. Roth said he will pursue other interests. Mr. Boyd, who also is chairman, was named president as well.

Standard, which had \$3 billion in sales last year, said it would not fill the position of chief operating officer.

Mr. Roth was chief executive of Trans Co. until American Standard acquired it in 1984. He had gone to work for Trans, an air-conditioning company, after finishing college.

American Standard Officer Declares Himself Redundant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William G. Roth has resigned as president and chief operating officer of American Standard Inc., saying a restructuring had left no room for his post.

Mr. Roth, 48, said the New York-based company's three sectors — air-conditioning, building and transportation products — "are under the management of capable executives who should report directly to the chief executive officer, William B. Boyd."

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LOW COST FLIGHTS

USA

SUPER VALUE

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New York	\$195
Washington	\$225
Los Angeles	\$255
Honolulu	\$285
Seattle	\$295
Airline	\$305
Houston	\$315
Dallas	\$325
Chicago	\$335
Atlanta	\$345
Boston	\$355
Philadelphia	\$365
Portland	\$375
Seattle	\$385
San Francisco	\$395
San Jose	\$405
San Diego	\$415
San Francisco	\$425
San Jose	\$435
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San Diego	\$475
San Francisco	\$485
San Jose	\$495
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San Jose	\$735
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San Jose	\$765
San Diego	\$775
San Francisco	\$785
San Jose	\$795
San Diego	\$805
San Francisco	\$815
San Jose	\$825
San Diego	\$835
San Francisco	\$845
San Jose	\$855
San Diego	\$865
San Francisco	\$875
San Jose	\$885
San Diego	\$895
San Francisco	\$905
San Jose	\$915
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San Francisco	\$935
San Jose	\$945
San Diego	\$955
San Francisco	\$965
San Jose	\$975
San Diego	\$985
San Francisco	\$995
San Jose	\$1,005
San Diego	\$1,015
San Francisco	\$1,025
San Jose	\$1,035
San Diego	\$1,045
San Francisco	\$1,055
San Jose	\$1,065
San Diego	\$1,075
San Francisco	\$1,085
San Jose	\$1,095
San Diego	\$1,105
San Francisco	\$1,115
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San Francisco	\$1,205
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San Jose	\$1,785
San Diego	\$1,795
San Francisco	\$1,805
San Jose	\$1,815
San Diego	\$1,825
San Francisco	\$1,835
San Jose	\$1,845
San Diego	\$1,855
San Francisco	\$1,865
San Jose	\$1,875
San Diego	\$1,885
San Francisco	\$1,895
San Jose	\$1,905
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San Francisco	\$1,925
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San Diego	\$1,945
San Francisco	\$1,955
San Jose	\$1,965
San Diego	\$1,975
San Francisco	\$1,985
San Jose	\$1,995
San Diego	\$2,005
San Francisco	\$2,015
San Jose	\$2,025
San Diego	\$2,035
San Francisco	\$2,045
San Jose	\$2,055
San Diego	\$2,065
San Francisco	\$2,075
San Jose	\$2,085
San Diego	\$2,095
San Francisco	\$2,105
San Jose	\$2,115
San Diego	\$2,125
San Francisco	\$2,135
San Jose	\$2,145
San Diego	\$2,155
San Francisco	\$2,165
San Jose	\$2,175
San Diego	\$2,185
San Francisco	\$2,195
San Jose	\$2,205
San Diego	\$2,215
San Francisco	\$2,225
San Jose	\$

SPORTS

A Resigned Killy Sticks to His Guns

By Derek Par

Reuter

PARIS—Legions of admirers with Jean-Claude Killy would change his mind and take charge of the 1992 Winter Olympic venture again, but the French skiing legend says he will not relent.

Killy, triple gold medalist when France last staged the Olympics, in Grenoble in 1968, resigned Jan. 29 as head of the organizing committee for the Albertville Olympics—16 days after agreeing to take the job.

Killy had played a major role in a five-year campaign to win the vote of the International Olympic Committee last October, and his resignation over opposition to his plans for the Games shocked and saddened his allies and supporters, more than one of whom referred to it as a catastrophe.

Jean-Antoine Samaran, the IOC president, urged him to reconsider, and 58 percent of those responding to a French opinion poll wanted him to change his mind.

The association of local mayors from the Savoie region also asked him to reverse his decision. But Killy will not yield. "When you say 'I'm going, you've got to go,'" he said from Geneva, where he lives and works. "I feel a little empty, because the baby was five years old. But life goes on. I might now get my gold handicap down. It's 13, and my goal is to be nine by next October."

Killy decided on a clean break rather than becoming embroiled in the local uproar that followed his decision to change the program set out in the Albertville candidate dossier and to cut back the number of venues for the Alpine skiing events.

He thinks compromise might have been possible, but said: "I had to resign. I wanted to avoid the image of what we had done to get the Games being spoiled, so I resigned."

"My main thing was to get the Games," he added. "I told Mr.

Robert Fratto/Reuters

Jean-Claude Killy: "My main thing was to get the Games."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball



Although Jim Newcome beat him to the ball on this play, Nate Blackwell scored a team-high 21 points to lead Temple past Penn State, 73-70 in overtime, Monday night. Temple's record is 24-2.

Craig Hart/Associated Press

Selected U.S. College Results

SOUTHWEST

Arizona 74, Manhattan 58
Brooklyn 92, Cent. Connecticut 72
Brookhaven 52, Dixie 45
Clemson 72, UTEP 64
Denton 87, Shidmore 48
James Madison 65, American U. 77
Marist 89, Loyola (Md.) 71
Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) 96, Mid.-Md. County 77

North Texas 64, Abilene Christian 51
Temple 73, Penn St. 70, OT

SOUTH

Akron 87, Tennessee Tech 83
Alabama 56, Texas Southern 55
Auburn 84, Florida 70
E. Kentucky 76, University 76
Georgia 84, Vicksburg 78, OT

Grenada 77, Albany 67
Louisiana St. 71, Arkansas 58
McNeese State 66, Youngstown St. 79, OT

N.C.-Wilmington 65, William & Mary 55
N.E. Louisiana 76, Nicholls St. 70

North Carolina 65, Old Dominion 43
South Alabama 65, Alabama 57

Tenn-Chattanooga 54, Appalachian 51
Tennessee St. 76, SE Louisiana 51

Field Goal Percentage

FG% Ptg% Pct% Avg%
1.000 42.000 50.000 44.000
0.990 41.000 49.000 43.000
0.980 40.000 48.000 42.000
0.970 39.000 47.000 41.000
0.960 38.000 46.000 40.000
0.950 37.000 45.000 39.000
0.940 36.000 44.000 38.000
0.930 35.000 43.000 37.000
0.920 34.000 42.000 36.000
0.910 33.000 41.000 35.000
0.900 32.000 40.000 34.000
0.890 31.000 39.000 33.000
0.880 30.000 38.000 32.000
0.870 29.000 37.000 31.000
0.860 28.000 36.000 30.000
0.850 27.000 35.000 29.000
0.840 26.000 34.000 28.000
0.830 25.000 33.000 27.000
0.820 24.000 32.000 26.000
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0.800 22.000 30.000 24.000
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0.760 18.000 26.000 20.000
0.750 17.000 25.000 19.000
0.740 16.000 24.000 18.000
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0.710 13.000 21.000 15.000
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0.600 2.000 10.000 4.000
0.590 1.000 9.000 3.000
0.580 0.000 8.000 2.000

Transition

BASKETBALL—American League
NEW YORK—Signed Fred Arribalzaga, pitcher
and Mike Lyman, catcher, to one-year contracts.

DALLAS—Signed Mike Davis, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

DETROIT—Signed Jeff Wren, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

MONTEVIDEO—Signed Jeff Reynolds, third baseman, and James Powell and Bob Simonson, outfielders, to one-year contracts.

NEW YORK—Signed Clint Hurdle, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Jim Sosnoski, shortstop, and Jim Oliver, outfielder, to one-year contracts.

PITTSBURGH—Signed John Sestier, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

BALTIMORE—Signed John Sestier, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

BOSTON—Signed Clinton Smith, right fielder, and Mike Krukow, pitcher, from Major of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE—BLOOMFIELD—Named Al Reschke Jr., baseball coach, announced that Al Reschke Sr. will become full-time athletic director.

BASKETBALL—National Basketball Association
GOLDEN STATE—Placed Clinton Smith, right fielder, and Mike Krukow, pitcher, from Major of the American Hockey League.

L.A. CLIPPERS—Signed Stefan Johnson, shortstop, to a 10-day contract.

HOCKEY—National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Sent Alfonso Anderson, forward, to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Perry Anderson, right fielder, and Mike Krukow, pitcher, from Major of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE—BLOOMFIELD—Named Al Reschke Jr., baseball coach, announced that Al Reschke Sr. will become full-time athletic director.

BASKETBALL—National Basketball Association
GOLDEN STATE—Placed Clinton Smith, right fielder, and Mike Krukow, pitcher, from Major of the American Hockey League.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1987

An American Crusade Fulfilled at the White House

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Monday, the skipper handed the Gipper the America's Cup. Dennis Conner held high the silver trophy he had lost years ago, then presented it to his president.

"People against my decision said there were personal interests, real estates up there, which is 100 percent false. That was painful. I have no interests whatsoever except the skipper who started it in 1947," he said.

Michel Barnier, the politician who led Albertville's Olympic bid with Killy, has taken over as provisional leader of the organizing committee.

"We had to do that. All the technicians knew we could not run the Alpine skiing in four venues for scheduling, safety, sport-

ing and financial reasons," he said.

Killy was stung by suggestions that self-interest had influenced his decision to switch the venues. His family moved to Val d'Isere when he was a small child.

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POSTCARD

Year of the Cynical Toy

By Bart Bull

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — It's only appropriate and ever-so-natural that the little darlings from "Children's Express" will ask the first official question to be entertained at the opening press conference of the 1987 American International Toy Fair. "Children's Express" is that TV show where kids hold microphones in front of a video camera and ask questions just as dopey as real reporters' questions, and little Albert Lit stands right up and asks, "What's the current trend in war toys?"

Since his company manufactures GI Joe ("A Real American Hero"), Alan Hassenfeld of Hasbro is selected to handle this hot potato. (Hasbro also produces Mr. Potato Head, incidentally, and in the wake of 1984's Cabbage Patch mania, Potato Head Kids.) "We do not consider GI Joe a war toy," Hassenfeld announces. "GI Joe as a product has been a defender of peace." Since he is, after all, impersonating a TV newscaster, Albert doesn't bother to question this, or even burst into hearty guffaws.

Besides, toys are too big to be taken seriously. The statistics stack up like so many cubic tons of Silly Putty. Nearly 450 million Barbie dolls have been sold since 1959. The toy industry produces more than 150 million toys per year. Thirty-five million Cabbage Patch adoption papers have been signed since June 1983. If all the Golden Classic dominoes sold in 1984 were laid end to end, it would take nearly seven hours to drive them at 55 miles (90 kilometers) per hour. If the six billion Legos bricks produced each year were snapped together, the publicity handouts never mention how many billions of man-hours all of this snapping is going to take), they would stretch around the Earth almost five times. More than one billion feet (about 30 million meters) of Golden Books Video have been sold since 1983, equaling 50,000 full-length film versions of "Gone With the Wind." Put together all the rolling stock Lionel produces in one year and you'd get a toy train 150 miles (243 kilometers) long. More than half a billion Duncan yo-yos have been sold in the United States since 1929. With 20 million fashion items sold annually, Mattel Toys is the largest manufacturer in the world of petite women's wear. Parker

Bros., having constructed more than 2.5 billion little green Monopoly houses since 1935, is the world's largest housing developer.

You get the picture. Toys are big. And not just big, but expensive. And not just expensive, but obnoxious. Consider, mom and dad, the advent of roller skates in the shape of pickup trucks, and Corvettes that roar when they roll and make horrific brake screeches when they stop. Consider, dear parents, purple and orange rock star wigs, ectoplasm in cans, Laser Ejector seats, Furrever Friends and Fluffy Dogs and Michael's Pets ("They're the only animals on the shelf cool enough for Michael Jackson himself") and WingDings and Softies and BabyTalk and Razzazz. Consider, dear bags of loose loot, My Little Pony's pink plastic Pleasure Estate.

And not just big and expensive and obnoxious, but cynical. "Are you going to see Mr. GameShow and Janice Pennington?" asked one of the lovely hostesses who escort lonely buyers from installation display is too modest a word — to installations. Janice Pennington is one of the Vanna-ettes from "The Price Is Right," and Mr. GameShow is Galoo's amanuensis quiz master. "They're a perfect pair," the hostess says venomously, "they're both plastic." Mr. GameShow's real name is Gus Giltz, and he has seven Max Headroom doppelgängers. "I just had my teeth capped," he says. "How do you like 'em?" He has his own commercials, his own nasty patter and his own theme song: "Let's all play the game GameShow from Galoo. Don't be such a rub."

Cynicism sells this season, but the big buzzwords are "pets" and "power" and "price points" and "interactive." Mattel is banking big on Captain Power and the Soldiers of the Future, and hedging its bets by syndicating a five-act television series (guess the title) to be distributed by the industry leader's new TV syndication division. Beverly Cannady, manager of Mattel's licensing division, told one of the trade magazines she's confident that "Power On" will be next season's prepubescent battle cry, but failed to mention whether parents will be charged each time little Jimmy uses it.

Russell Baker is on vacation.

By Charles Truchart

Washington Post Service

CONCORD, Massachusetts — Doris Kearns Goodwin knew that "The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys" — just published by Simon and Schuster — was certain to hurt her in the lime-light again. "There are two groups out there," she said, "the passionate lovers of the Kennedys and the haters of the Kennedys" — and any Kennedy family portrait is bound to make one group mad.

It wasn't an affair, she says now. News reports to the contrary "cheaperened something that was a much deeper relationship than that would have implied. It was an intimate friendship. We had a lot of fun together, and he had an enormous impact on my life."

"The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys," planned as a three-year project, consumed a decade of her life. And what was intended as an account of John F. Kennedy's presidency became a three-generation saga.

According to "The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys," early in their marriage Rose left her husband and went home to live with her parents — effectively a separation. Goodwin believes such a delicate topic would not have been possible to raise had she not made herself so familiar with her subject. "Before I talked to her about that, I chronologically figured out when it was. Then I did some research about what Brookline, Massachusetts, was like at the time. It was very Protestant, there weren't many Catholics. I began imagining that she was feeling a sense of distance from her childhood days, with her father, in Boston. And I knew what Joe's activities were at the time, and how much he was away."

"So then, to get her going, I talked to her about what it was like to be married with all those kids and Joe away a lot and living in Brookline, so I could supply some of it to her. That's when the opening up."

Rose Kennedy is one of the few Kennedys in her book whom Goodwin interviewed. She said she never had a formal session with Senator Edward Kennedy, and, of his living sisters, only talked to Eunice Kennedy Shriver for insights into Kathleen, the second Kennedy daughter who was killed in an air crash in 1948.

As she wrote in her book about him, "a curious ritual developed"

in her relationship with the former president in retirement at his Texas ranch. "I would awaken at 5 and get dressed. Half an hour later Johnson would knock on my door, dressed in his robe and pajamas. As I sat in a chair by the window, he climbed into the bed, pulling the sheets up to his neck, looking like a cold and frightened child." And as he talked, she took notes.

It wasn't an affair, she says now. News reports to the contrary "cheaperened something that was a much deeper relationship than that would have implied. It was an intimate friendship. We had a lot of fun together, and he had an enormous impact on my life."

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The Associated Press

Doris Kearns Goodwin: After Johnson, the Kennedys.

More than the Rose Kennedy interviews, which is revelatory in this new book emerges from the papers of Joseph P. Kennedy. "The letters opened up a different side of Joe Senior. He was a much more flexible and tolerant parent than I had understood. The stereotyped about him is that he just pressure about him is that he just pressure about him is that he just

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